Harmful Algal Blooms and Public Health Surveillance: The One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)

Virginia Roberts

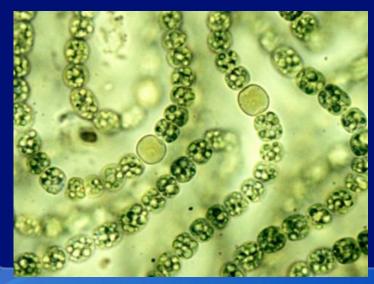
Epidemiologist

EPA Region 10 Workshop 03/30/2016



Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

- Algal bloom visible colony of photosynthetic organisms
 - Occur in warm, nutrient-rich waters
 - Emerging public health and environmental issue
- HABs adversely affect humans, animals, and the environment
 - Economic (e.g., beach closures, shellfish harvest closures)
 - Ecologic (e.g., oxygen depletion, sunlight deprivation)
 - Health (e.g., human and animal illnesses)





Source: CA Water Boards - Cyanobacteria

Source: UCSB Biolum - Dinoflagellate

HABs are a One Health Issue

One Health

- Human health is connected to animal health and the environment
- Animals are also susceptible to HABs, and animal illnesses can serve as early indicators of algal bloom toxicity
- Cooperation among human health, animal health, and environmental health communities will be critical



HABs as an Emerging Public Health Issue

- Questions include:
 - Frequency and geographic distribution
 - How many cases of illness annually? Where? When?
 - Case definitions
 - What are the symptoms of HAB-related illness?
 - How to interpret the clinical, epidemiological, and environmental data?
 - Risk factors
 - How do factors such as age, route of exposure, and immune status affect susceptibility?
 - Prevention efforts—needs? impacts?
- Surveillance can help to answer these questions
 - The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of outcome-specific data for use in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice.

HAB-related Illness Reporting Systems in the U.S.

National Outbreak Reporting System (NORS)

- Web-based
- Outbreak data (≥ 2 human illnesses)
- Foodborne and waterborne HABs



2009-present

Overview of the NORS Reporting Process

People exposed to an infectious/noninfectious pathogen



People get sick, may seek treatment



Health departments notified of possible outbreaks



CDC checks data for accuracy and analyzes



Health department enters outbreak data into NORS



Health department conducts outbreak investigation



Data summarized and published

HAB-related Illness Reporting Systems in the U.S.

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2009-present

2009-2013

Harmful Algal Bloom-related Illness Surveillance System (HABISS)

- HABs, human cases, & animal cases
- Enhanced surveillance in select number of states
- System is no longer open to receive data



Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

- CDC funded since 2013 by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) to expand public health surveillance
 - Build state and regional public health capacity related to harmful algal blooms & ambient waterborne disease in the Great Lakes
 - Engage in state and federal partnerships, data and information sharing
 - Collect better data to assess Great Lakes ecosystem health & GLRI project impacts
- Project activities include building a web-based reporting system for harmful algal bloom-related health events



HAB-related Illness Reporting Systems in the U.S.

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One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)

• HABs, human cases, & animal cases

2009-present

2015-present (pilot)

2009-2013

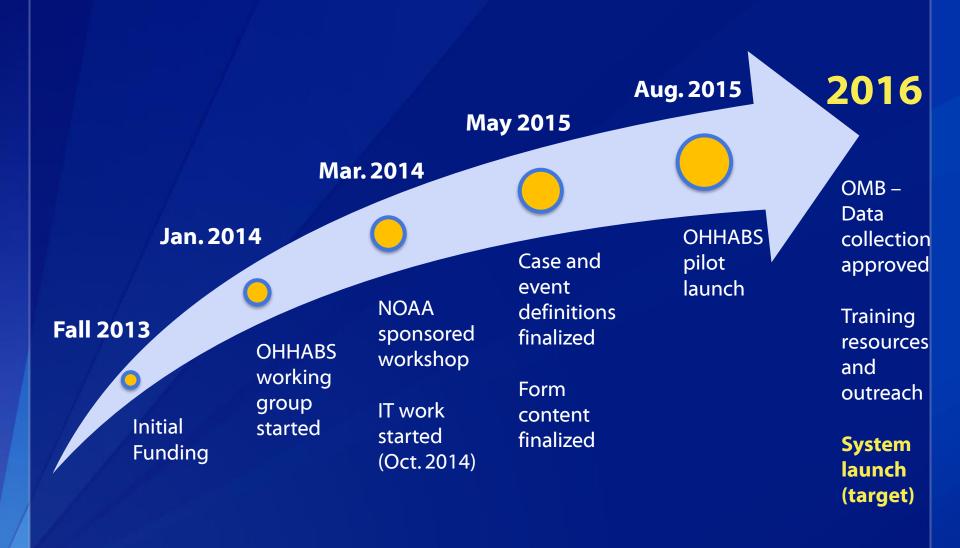
Harmful Algal Bloom-related Illness Surveillance System (HABISS)

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One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)

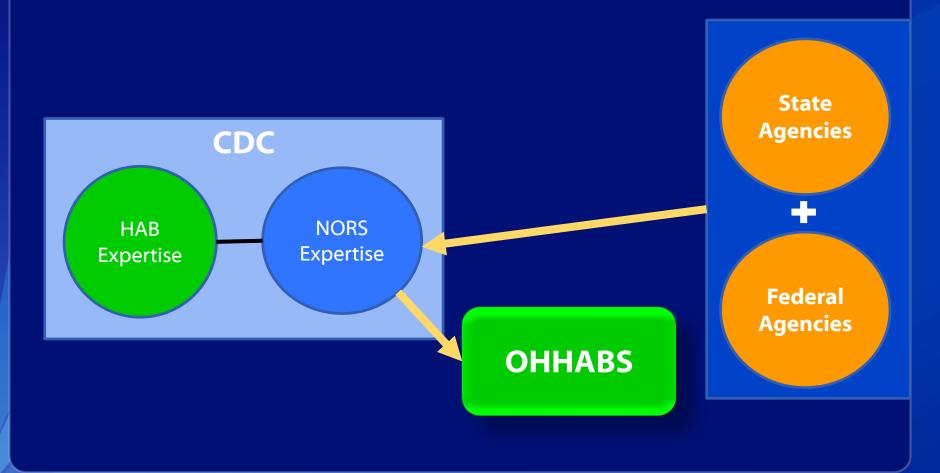
- Electronic web-based reporting system
 - Harnesses HABISS and NORS components
 - Voluntary reporting by states after investigation completed
 - Passive surveillance (no active search)
 - Event-based reporting (not routine water monitoring)
- One Health reporting HABs, human cases, and animal cases
 - HABs: (e.g., location, bloom information, health advisories, sample testing)
 - Human and animal cases: (e.g., exposure, symptoms, clinical testing)
- Multiple Scenarios
 - Waterborne and foodborne illnesses
 - Fresh water and marine water settings
- □ Great Lakes focus → NORS platform → nationally available

OHHABS Development Timeline



Surveillance Partnerships

- Internally at CDC
- Externally with state and federal partners



OHHABS Working Group



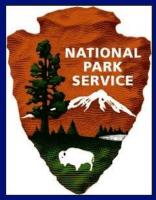
















OHHABS Working Group Surveillance Materials

Reporting Criteria

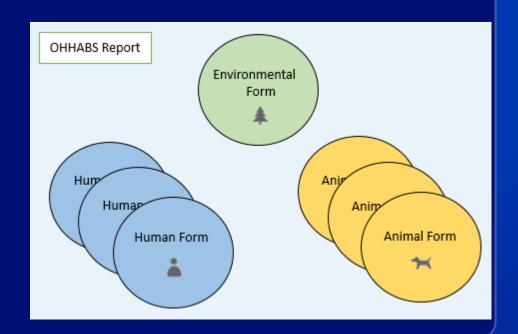
- HAB event definition (suspected, confirmed)
- Human case definition (suspected, probable, confirmed)
- Animal case definition (suspected, probable, confirmed)

Reporting Forms

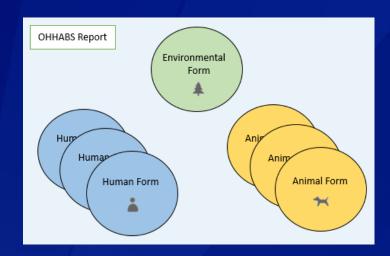
- Environmental form
- Human case form
- Animal case form

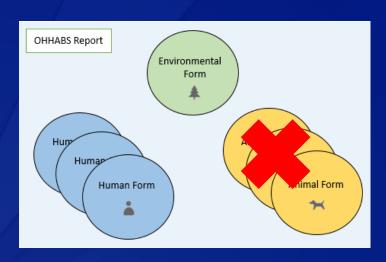
Reporting guidance

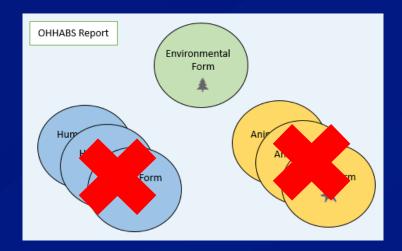
• (in draft)

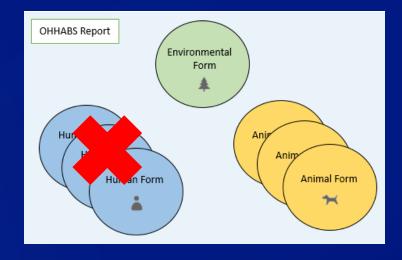


What Can Be Reported to OHHABS





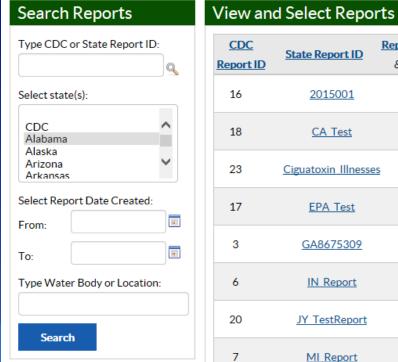




OHHABS Pilot Interface—Home Page

OHHABS - One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System

All Reports



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CDC Report ID	State Report ID			eport uthor	Status				
16	<u>2015001</u>		10/20/15	azabala	Active	ŵ		1	☆ ^
18	<u>CA Test</u>	California	10/26/15	VRobert	s Active	Î	♣	1	*
23	Ciguatoxin Illnesses	<u>S</u> Ohio	12/08/15	JYu	Active	â	♣	1	*
17	EPA Test	Illinois	10/22/15	JYu	Active	Î	♣	1	*
3	GA8675309	Georgia	08/28/15	dwade	Active	Ô		2	*
6	IN Report	Indiana Lake Michigan	09/03/15	JYu	Active	Ô	♣	1	*
20	JY TestReport		11/09/15	JYu	Active	Ô	♣	0	+
7	MI Report	Michigan Saginaw Bay	09/16/15	JYu	Active	Î		3	★
		Minnosota					A	•	4/

Logout **Actions Create New Report NORS** Go to NORS Resources Contact us Pilot Guidance 7

Welcome, JYu

OHHABS Pilot Interface—Report Summary Page

OHHABS - One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System

Go to: All Reports

State ReportID: EPA_Test

CDC Report ID: 17 Report Author: JYu Report Creation Date: 10/22/2015 Status: Active

Welcome, VRoberts Logout





HABs are a One Health Issue

One Health

- Human health is connected to animal health and the environment
- Animals are also susceptible to HABs, and animal illnesses can serve as early indicators of algal bloom toxicity
- Cooperation among human health, animal health, and environmental health communities will be critical
- Health surveillance for HAB-related illness relies on more than traditional infectious disease or human illness surveillance partnerships

Challenges=Opportunities

Include

- Local and state resources/capacity for surveillance, water monitoring, investigation, and reporting
- Clinical diagnostic tests for algal toxin exposures (e.g., urine)
- Refined case definitions (clinical and environmental data)
- Increased awareness of HAB-related illnesses (e.g., general public, clinicians)
- National health-based regulations and guidelines for drinking water and recreational water exposures
- New and improved tools to facilitate data collection and analysis
- Optimization of environmental and health databases (e.g., data linkages)
- Multidisciplinary partnerships, training and communication resources

Next Steps

- OHHABS launch
- New CDC Harmful Algal Bloom informational website
- For more information about OHHABS
 - NORSWater@cdc.gov

CDC Website



Q SEARCH

CDC A-Z INDEX V

Harmful Algal Bloom-Associated Illnesses









Harmful algal blooms (HA als, people, or the local ecology. A HAB can look be different colors. HABs can produce toxins that have caused a variety of like foam, scum, or mats o illnesses in people and anim as can occur in warm fresh, marine, or brackish waters with abundant nutrients and are becoming more frequent with climate change.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ILLNESS & SYMPTOMS

SOURCES OF EXPOSURE & RISK FACTORS

PREVENTION & CONTROL

Publications, Data, & Statistics



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Funding



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U.S. Department of Health & Human Services HHS/Open

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Thank you! NORSWater@cdc.gov

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Visit: www.cdc.gov | Contact CDC at: 1-800-CDC-INFO or www.cdc.gov/info

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

